## LAUGHTER IN THE COURTS.

AMUSING INCIDENTS OF PRACTICE.

A BALD-HEADED ILLUSTRATION-SHIRKING A RE-SPONSIBILITY—PURCHASING BVIDENCE. The counsel of a certain railroad company is as bald as that portion of the school atlas on which the Desert of Great Sahara is represented. Not a spear or a blade of the growth which ordinarily conceals the phrenological peculiarities of mankind as visible upon his head. It is said that in his youth he had luxuriant hair which has been gradually worn away by constant friction with knotty law points. It is a sensitive subject with him, and he keenly resents the slightest allusion to the denuded condition of his scalp. One day in the Supreme Court he was defending the company in a suit for damages brought by a well-known Irish lawyer on behalf of a laborer who had been injured in a railroad accident. The plaintiff on the witness stand told how a wound had been inflicted

upon his head, in consequence of which he had suffered great physical pain and mental anguish, losing his situation, being prevented for weeks from doing any work, and altogether sustaining an amount of injury for which \$5,000 would but feebly compensate him. The man looked healthy and there were no visible marks of the burts which he asserted that he received. His lawyer explained this to the jury. "You see," he said, " the exuberant portion of capillary substance which bounteous nature has placed upon the caput of my client makes it impossible to locate the cicatrix of the wound to your satisfaction. But," continued the lawyer, placing himself behind the chair of the counsel for the company, "I can locate the precise spot on my learned friend's head," at the same moment placing his band on the bare poll of his opponent, " and 1 can-"

Take your dirty hands off my head!" shouted the defendant's lawyer, springing to his feet. The gavel of the Court rapped sharply for order and one of the officers separated the conusellors before there was any blood shed.

A counsellor who is a great believer in the law's delays, and never loses an opportunity to profit by them, recently moved in the Superior Court for the postponement of a case in which he was attorney for the defendant. His opponent, who was anxious to proceed with the trial, said : " This is the lifth time that you have made excuses for not going on with this matter. Your Honor (to the judge) this case has been adjourned on his motion every time. I have always been ready for trial and I think he has had indulgence enough. The interests of my client are suffering on account of these continued delays."

"It is impossible," replied the dilatory lawyer, " for me to proceed at this time. My wife has just had a baby and I have had no time to prepare

"Oh, well," answered the counsel for the plaintiff, testily, "you always have some excuse. I have never asked for any delay. In every instance in which a motion has been made for an adjournment you have been responsible for it."

"I hope you don't consider me responsible for this one," replied the procrastinating barrister; and then, noticing the smile upon the face of the Judge, be added quickly, " It wasn't my fault, and I assure your Honor this will be the last time." Amid the general laughter that this occasioned the speaker sank into his chair in helpless coniusion. The Judge, with his handkerchief pressed to his mouth, with difficulty mastered his desire to shout, and intimated with a wave of his hand that the case might go over for the term.

A quarrel between two neighboring dealers in old clothes, in what was known as Chatham-st. oid clothes, in what was known as Chatham-st.
before the recent ordinance changing its name
became law, took the form of litigation some
time ago. One sued the other for slander and the
case was tried in the Superior Court, resulting disastrously to the defendant. The attorney of the
latter was a young lawyer of high character, well
versed in the law, and he did all that could be
done to save his client from discomiture, but the
weight of evidence was on the other side. After
the trial was over this lawyer and his client walked
from the court-room into the corridor, and one of
the court officers overheard the following colloquy
between them:

from the court-room into the court officers overheard the following colloquy between them:

"Vell, vell," said the second-hand clothing man, shaking his hand under the young lawyer's nose.

"Vot for I hire you, say! It vos to win the case, vasn't it, and vot for you don't win it? Vot for I hire you?

"You retained me," replied the counsel; r with dignity, "to defend this suit. I did so to the best of my ability. You lost it because the evidence on the other side was too strong."

"Too strong! Vat for you don't tell me dot before! I could buy three witnesses to his one if you isle me dot before."

The agright young practitioner turned away in disgust and his chent followed him down stairs shoating. "Vot for! Vot for! I brings you all the witnesses you want! Vot for! I brings you all the witnesses you want! Vot for! I brings you all the witnesses you want! Vot for! I brings you all the witnesses you want! Vot for! I brings you all the witnesses you want! Vot for! I brings you all the man and the man are the case of the candon to the cando

witnesses you want! Vot for I hire you, ha?"

A practitioner at the bar who hails from the land of Sheridan and Burke causes one-h amusement in the counts by his peculiarities. He is a tail, broadshouldered, heavy man, and when he walks the floor, as is his custom when examining a witness, he makes more noise sometimes than is agreeable to the Court. Not long ago he was engaged in a trial before a Justice in a District Court. He court-room, which was over a stable, was rather shaky and insecure. Dems McCarthy was called as a witness for the plaintiff, and his testimony was damaging to the defendant who was represented by the lawyer referred to. After the direct examination the counsellor took the witness in hand and, while cross-examining him, began to walk heavily up and down as if determined to shake the building and the evidence that had been given at the same time.

Where were you born, Denis!" he asked.

In Ireland, sir," was the answer.

"Yes, yes, any one can see that; but in what part of the old land!"

"In Ballyonasloe, sir."

"And who was your father!"

"Patrick McCarthy, sir."

"In Ballyonastoe, SIF."

"And who was your father?"

"Patrick McCarthy, air."

"And what was his business?"

"He was a blacksmith, sir."

"What! at the cross-roads?"

"Yes sir."

"Yer hand, Denis": (pausing in his walk and wringing the hand of the witness) "I knew yer father well, me boy. Many a time and oft have yer father and I traversed the green hills and smiting valleys together and sailed the rivers—"
Barg! Bang! Bang! resounded the gavel of the Judge. "Counsellor." said his Honor, "please cease relating family reminiscences and continuous yourself to the case. All we have to do is to try this case without referring to recollections of your early life in Ireland."

"All right, sir." responded the lawyer, and he

carly hie in Ireland."

"All right, sir," responded the lawyer, and he resumed his penderous tramp under which the building fairly shook and, having won the heart of the witness, proceeded to induce him to take back some of his first statements against his client. The Judge, who knew the insecure condition of the floor, became nervous, doubtless fearing that the heavy barrister would carry the entire court with him down into the stable below, if he continued his walking up and down. "Counsel will please take his seat at the table," he said, "as the building is rather unsafe."

"I will, yer Honor, I will," replied the barrister and he sat flown. Presently he started up again and resumed his walk.

Bang! Bang! went the gavel again.
"Sit down!" said the Judge; "I jusist upon your sitting down."

"Sit down." Said the Judge; "I maist upon your sitting down."

The lawyer paused in front of the bench, folded his arms, and drew himself up to his full height.

"Yer Honor." he said, "as a counsellor at law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York I claim the inalienable right to perambutate the floor of the Temple of Justice, and, by the powers, if I'm not permitted to fry this case according to the declates of me own judgment, I'll carry it up to the highest tribunal and establish me rights there!"

there."

I laving said this be paced the floor more savagely
than before and the District Judge, overawed by
his manner, made no further effort to stop him.

A lawyer born in the Emerald Isle, whose Hibernrespective manse the lawyers in the controls among the manner the lawyers in the courtrooms, recently submitted a long list of authorities in support of an argument that he was making in the support of an argument that he was making in the support of the lawyer making in the cases are not at all to the point," said the

"these cases are not at all to the point, and Judge.

"Well, yer Henor," replied the irrepressible attories, harriedly fumbling among his papers, if they don't sustain the point I am making. I have others that are equally conclusive." His client had to pay the costs in that action.

The same lawyer on one occasion was appointed a referee in a divorce case. The counsel of one of the parties, after all the evidence was in, took him one saide and endeavored to ascertain what his decision would be.

would be,
"Well," said the referee, "I can tell ye, but a
little fee of \$\frac{4}{30}\$ will be a pre-requisite." As he said
this be winked with both eyes.
"You shall have it," replied the other, greatly
pleased. "Wait here. I'll get the money and
bring it to you immediately."

The auxious inquirer departed and soon returned and placed three ten-dollar bills in the hand of the man upon whose decision the fate of his suit depended. "There, now," he said, "you've got the fee."

Yis," said the other as he folded the bills and "Yis," said the other as no folded the bills and placest them in his pocket-book, "and I'll do as I said." He thrust his wallet into his pocket and tightly buttoned his cost. "You must not consider that my judgment is warped by pour gift."

"Not at all, not at all, my dost sir," said the other counsellor engerly; "you have decided—"
"Yis," it," responded the Irish lawyer, placing his hat upon the back of his head and moving

rapidly toward the door, "I have decided the case and I have decided it agin yel Good morain?"

Of another Irish lawyer who is frequently seen in the courts it is related that he was once engaged in an argument in which he insisted upon something contrary to the organic law of the land.

"That is clearly unconstitutional," said the Judga.

Judge.

"I waive the unconstitutionality of it," replied the lawyer loftily.

The Court waived him to a seat and decided against him.

HIS EXPERIENCE AT THE RACES.

A YOUNG MAN WHO CAME HOME SORROWFUL He looked hard up. Coin jingled in his pocket, but it had the dull sound of a penny jostling a nickel. There were several things on his mind. His trousers—the ones he got with his only spring suit—were bagging at the knees, and he wanted a patent atretsher— \$2 50. His black slik bat—the one he paid \$8 for last fall—weighed, to his sohing brain, about ten pounds, and Mackinaw. What was he to do! The magazines, it is true, had been good enough to return him the several stories he permitted the sub-editors to read the headings of the week before, but that did not help him a bit; the newspapers declired to accept the articles at second-hand. They were good enough, of course, but "frem the crowder state of the course, but "frem the crowded state of our columns we are obliged "-and the crowded state of our columns we are so forth, and so fifth and so on. (He had a deak full of just such atories which he was saving until that day when his fame would give them value, and editors regret hat they had overlooked his genius).

This "he" was a young man and such were his circumstances that he was prepared for anything that might term op. So he was ready for an "old sport,"

who did turn up with:

"How're you, Jim. Look down'n mouth. What's up!" "Dead broke, old feilew. Want \$100. Can't you "I can make it for you. Come along to the races. We'll borraw a hundred of the bookmakers."

" But I've nothing to start on." " Pawn your watch

It was done as the tempter said and the two were son at Monmouth Park, Old Sport full of experience, the young man anxious to buy \$25 worth. The unsophisticated young soil had never backed a horse before in his life, but the faith that was in him was strong indeed. The "commission pusiness" was full of mysteries, but when he saw 4 to 1 against Portland, 9 to 2 against Grenadier, 10 to 1 against Hopeful, 15 to 1 against Letritia, his mind went back to a tailor shop in Broad-way and ordered a \$60 suit of clothes; he almost felt a new hat on his bend, and in his waistcoat pocket were two tickets for " Falka " at Wallack's. The magazines uight go to thunder. He would do the races after this. "Well, whad jew goin' to put your money on !" Old port asked. " You can't bet leas'n \$5, you know."

"Who'll win the race !"
"I think Refrain will. Odds 7 to 1—that is, you put up rour \$5 and they pay you back \$40." "Suppose you put it up for me. I-a-don't know the

Up it went. Around went nine horses. Refrain ame in fourth. Five from \$25 left \$20.

"O, I wouldn't mind that" Old Sport said quietly "It's better to lose at first than win. Not so apt to lose your head. Make it all back on the next race."

Miss Bassett filly, littlala, Rosalind, Costello, Bella

donna, Strideaway, Nil Desperandum, La Farandole. " Ordinarily I'd back the Miss Bassett filiy, but So-and-So tells me privately that the Dwyers are backing Rosalind to win. 1 guess we'll do as the Dwyers do."
So said experience, and \$5 followed its advice, going

up on the bay filly from the forest of Arden at odds of 10 If it had been a contest for Orlando poor Rosalind No. 3. The Miss Bussett filly was the winner.

would never have won him, for she came under the wire No. 3. The Miss Bassett filly was the winner.

"Didn't I say the Miss Bassett filly would win ?" cried Old Sport, exuitingly, "Hereatter I'll always follow my own judgment. No, don't take Rock-and-Rye in the next race. He's played out. Hasn't some anything accent this season. Baudala's the mag. I wish I had something to risk on her."

"I'll letd you \$5," said the joung one. Then he solitoquized thus: "Twenty-fire dollars mines \$15 leaves \$10. Five on Bandala leaves \$5." Visions of new clothes, hat, "Falka," becan to grow dim. and when Rock and-Rye won the race and paid \$30 for \$5 they had vanished entirely. Old Sport grew weak in the stomach and desperation worthy of a better cause put his all on Ten Booker in the fourth race. Why I He renembered that Ten Booker had somewhere, sometime, won a race, and Tem Mariin had lost several. With fear and trepthing he asked the commission man in the politest ione to give him a ticket on Ten Booker—6 to 1. Ten minutes later he went behind a corner, fore the ticket up, recollected that he had an engagement in town and left the track before the fifth race. He had been wise enough to buy an excursion ticket to Monmouth Park and that landed him at the foot of Corthault-st. Not having any acqualitance among the restaurant keepers he walked up to his boarding house, in Twenty-fifth-st., for dinner and spent the evening in his room writing down his experiences, which he hoped to soil to some newspaper. There's little evidence that he ever soil them. They are too common. He has been timing himself since that eventful day by clocks in jawelry shop windows and the state of his appetite. Twenty times has he sworn that he will make back that \$25, but something always turns up to keep him from the races. Say races to him and he gets mad and goes on in this we?

"Horse-racing is not a republican institution; horse-

## JUVENILIA.

THE LITTLE BOY'S QUESTION.

From The Weshington Critic.

Once upon a time a good man took his little boy to the gallery of the House to show him the great men of the Nation, and they listened eagerly to an able effort by one of them. When he had finished, the father turned to the boy and put his hand on his head.

"My son," he said, "an houset man is the noblest work of God."

The boy looked into his father's face with his great carneal eyes. ruest eyes. "Papa," he inquired simply, "who made Congress-

JOHNN'S PRAYER.

From The Boston Record.

There is a suburban youngster who is evidently intended by nature for a lawyer, if nature can be said ever to have intended a man to be a lawyer. He has two prayers that he says at night—sometimes the one and sometimes the other; one is the dear old "Now I lay me," and the other a prayer that this boy calls. The other night his older sister, who was putting him to bed, improved the occasion by giving him a little

to bed, improved the occasion by giving him a little lecture on the omnipresence and omniscience of the Creator.

"Mainle," said he, after a while, "does God know

me' f"
"Yes, Johnny.
"Ha! Well, I cin't coing to say it-I'm going to say
'The Good Shepherd!" THE JUDICIOUS LITTLE BOY. THE ST DICTORS LITTLE ROY.
From The Concinnal Times-Star:
The last official visit of the Rev. W. F. Hypes, Presidng Fider of the West Chrismain District, to als charge at
larrison took place last Sanday. At the Sanday school
he infant class, all expectation and futter in the imustions presence, took the mark to be carechised by the

aid he: "Children, what do you go to Sunday-school To learn to be good," came with vociferous earnest-

"To learn to be good," came with vociferous earnestness from the little utrhins.

"Correct, my dears. Now, what do you do in Sundayschool to learn to be good?"

"We all pray," chined a little fellow.

"We sing," put in another. "And we read God's Hely
Word," said the biggest in the class.

"Quite right, my children," sublingly quoth the elder.

"Ent what class do you do?" This was a poser. The
hoys had evidently strick a snag, and the suspense was
becoming panifally embarrassing to the boys and profile
of knowledgeous sunles on the part of the elder, when a
little hand appeared nervanaly fluttering from the back
row to attract attention." Aha, there is a little boy
who knows. Now, my little man, what clee do we do?"

"Take up a collection."

SHE WANTED IT THEN. A little girl out at Maiden, who held with genuine orthodoxy to the infantic theory of what prayer is for, prayed thus the other night:
"O Lord, I want a white ribbit."
She waited for a while for developments and then re-

eated her prayer a little more energetically:

"O Lord, I want a white rabbit."

Another pause for developmenta, with unsatisfactory soils, and then a vigorous outburst:

"O Lord, I want a white rabbit and I want it now!"

THE BAD LITTLE GIRL.

As frequently happens in other families of children, one of the two young children of a well-known music teacher is very pious and the other is not—quite the reverse, in fact. The other day too bad one had been particularly ill behaved, and the good one sought the seclution of her room and prayed that her aster might be made a good girl, inserting some particulars of good conduct the her prayer which she thought desirable to be festiowed upon the sister.

When she had imished, the head of the bad girl popped in past a portière, and the owner of it began noppiez up and down in a sort of triumphase gles.

"On, I head everything you said, she exclaimed, "and I'm not going to de a single thing of it?"

Evidently she regarded her sister's prayer had unworthy attempt to steal a march on her, which she was determined to circumvent at all hearth.

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

the Legislature adjourned on Thursday until next Monday after the introduction of several amend-

ments to the Constitution relative to irrigation

and water rights. The statesmen who expected to

oust the Supreme Court and turn over all irrigable

streams to a few great monopolists are badly

worried. The sambers who signed a pledge to vote for the irrigation measures which were cut

and dried before the Governor's call was issued

are declaring that they were kept in ignorance of the sweeping nature of the proposed bills. The

prevailing sentiment of the press is in favor of

State ownership of water, but is dead against

passing laws to give the control of irrigation to

prior appropriators of streams. The best author-ities declare that no irrigation legislation will be

Sargent, who is a leading candidate and who

would certainly secure the seat were it not for this

powerful antagonist. Republicans are now search-

ing for a prominent man who will accept a seat in

Stoneman, it is thought, will lose everything by

calling the extra session, as if the appropriators

are defeated they will drop him for Governor, while

Senator Hearst has already declared war against

NEW-ORLEANS.

NO STRIKE-GAINES WILL-STEAMSHIP PRO-

JECT.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.-For a month or

more past the journeymen bakers have been holding meetings and making deman is on the bosses, and threat-

has accepted a call from St. George's Church, St. Louis. Dr. Holland has brought upon himself some criticism for

making his resignation date from October 1, on which day his vacation granted by the vestry of Trinity Church, and which he is now enjoying, comes to an end. His salary as rector of Trinity Church is \$6,000 a year, and the congregation would have been \$1,500 better of if the resignation had been dated at the beginning instead of the end of the vacation.

There was a meeting of merchanis at the Frontier Ex-change Monday night in the interest of a steamahij line between New-tirleans and Rio Janeiro. It was decided to agitate the subject by inducing appeals to Congress for a subsidy. Those appeals are to be made by commer-cial bodies throughout the Wost as well as those in this city. The Western capitalists will also be asked to take stock in the line. It is understood that the Brazilian Government will grant a subsidy and take half the stock.

CHICAGO.

ANARCHISTS - RAILWAYS - STATE CAMP-

AMUSEMENTS. [ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA.]

CHICAGO, July 24.—The impression created

by the evidence presented by the State in the trial of Aparchists is that a conviction on the charge of con-spiracy to murder will be found against at least seven of

the defendants, with a probability that capital punish ment will be the fate of Spies, Parsons, Linga, Fielden and Engel. The evidence has been accepted as direct and convincing that a carefully planned plot had been arranged to commit not only murder, but arson and robbery as well, and all the cross-examining of the wit-

view. The conduct of the total thus far has been ailied with great decorum, the court-room containing only moderate-sized crawds, owing to the strict orders of the

court to prevent the presence of curious people having

The somewhat extraordinary career of Charles T.

Yerkes, representing the Pattadelphia syndicate of

street rallway controllers, was, in a measure, rounded this week, in the granting by the City Council of the use of the La Salie Street Tunnel to the North Division Railway Company, which is thus

permitted to extend a cable system over the entire North Division and through the business heart of the

more favorable to the city than at first contemplated. But it is acknowledged that in its present form the ordinance cost the company much more, in the way of corrupt expenditures, than any sum of money which

will go into the city treasury. With the passage of the present ordinance and the certain passage of another now pending, every north and south thoroughfare be-

The attendance at the Washington Park races, which was so unusually large at the opening of the meeting, has fallen off in so marked a manner as to threaten the

club with a large deficit, and numerous noted horses

tual failure is that of the ambitious Chaicenham Beach

project, which after the expanditure of fully \$100,000

is apparently about to be abandoned. Both incidents

no direct concern in the outcome of the investigation.

his old associate.

the Senate until the next election. Governor

San Francisco, July 24 .- The extra se

BAN FRANCISCO. EXTRA SESSION-JURY FIXERS-REAL ES-TATE IMPROVEMENTS-G. A. R.

pany at McVicker's, which has been successful in overy way, clears to-night and the company preceds to San Francisco. During its stay here the company has given two plays—D'Sneery's "Lowe's Martyr" and Sir Charles two plays—D'Sneery's "Lowe's Martyr" and Sir Charles Toung's "Jim, the Penman"—their first American representations. The first was well and the latter enthusinastically received. Mr. Palmer expresses himself as being highly pleased with "Jim, the Penman" and being highly pleased. Mr. Marteston is New-York the coming season. "Evangeline" is in lise eighth week at Hooley's. Theodore Thomas's summer concerts are delighting large audiences. Mr. McVicker states positively that the American Opera Company has a contract with him for next season, and that the matter will have to be settled in the courts if they do not earry out the agreement.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB, SOCIAL AND PER-

[PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, July 24 .- The recently announced Miss Helen A. Ames, oldest daughter of Mr. Frederick L. Ames, and of Mr. B. C. Porter, the artist, to Miss Louise Clark, of Bridgeport, Conn., have made a pleasurable stir in society circles. Mr. Porter and Miss Clark will be married early in September. The first step toward a general consolidation of the

accomplished at this session, but that a Republican United States Senator to fill the unexpired term will certainly be elected. The Central Pacific Railroad Company is known to be opposed to Mr. taken in the union of the Cambridge road with its dveyear-old competitor, the Charles River. The "horse railway problem" is one which the city government has been unable to solve satisfactorily to the public, over-borne as that body has long been by the associated action of the six presidents who, however much they might oppose one another when any new privilege was to be granted, have manifested a perfect solidarity in resisting any modification of the existing system. But these officials have at last begun to recognize that some solution of the problem must be made, or the public would go if necessary to the Legislature and demand justice. The principal streets have been so packed wit his oll associate.

Thel cases of the jury bribers have been postponed, much to the disgust of the public. In the case of Micah Doane, which the prosecution desired to try first, it was declared that he was to till to appear. Jurge Freer, who was appointed by the Governor to try the cases, has an engagement at the East and must also try cases in his own county, hence to the surprise of all lawyers he set the trial for October 4. This was so much more than the defendants hoped for that they were jubilant. The prosecution regard the delay as almost fatal to convection. They hoped by making out a strong conviction. cars at certain hours that the rate of speed in the cen-tral districts has often been little more than

be removed before October.

About ten years ago Dupont-st., from' Market to Bush, was widened and converted from an alley to a fine business avenue. It was the purpose to change the grade and widen the whole street, which rous parallel to Kearney-st., only a block to the westward. The great scandal growing out of the bends issued for the work put an end to the second part of the project, and the street north of Bush has ever since remained under a cloud, its denizens being French courtesans, Chinese, and a mixture of French, Germans, Italians and Mexicans. This week property-owners on the widened blocks have succeeded in getting the name of their portion of Dupont-st, changed to brant-ave.

Members of the Grand Army posts from all parts system will feave little to be desired in cleaniness, civility and general convenience.

The police, instigated and guided by a little girl, have discovered the perpetrators of some considerable robberies and got back a good deal of the plunder. A number of South End houses left closed by the occupants had been broken open and the ensity movable valuables and clothing carried off. The detectives pronounced the work to be that of experienced hands, could not claim to have any clew, but showed this photographs of sundry suspected thieves as consolation to the robbed. But one day this week a child told a patrolman that she had seen some boys entering the back garden of an unoccuped home: the officer, for a wonder, instead of ignoring the child's statement, reinforced himself with a couple of compenious made his way into the house and captured three small boys, between the ages of nine and fourteen, who owned up to the commission of the most important of the burgiaries and indicated the receiver of the property, who was subsequently arrested with most of it in his possession. For one lot of silver, valued at \$500, the ignorant little rescals had been paid only \$15, and for other articles proportionately. Being children and friendless, they had no efficient counsel to defend them and were straigntway sentenced to five or aix years each of reform school or jail. The "fence" will probably get off caster, as the owners of the property are likely to be appeased by the recovery.

Professor John K. Palochas just finished the libratio of the ourse which, he means to write, and which, he Members of the Grand Army posts from all parts of the country are now arriving to take part in the encampment which opens August 3. Preparations are making for elaborate decoration of the chief streets and business houses, and many excursions have been arranged for showing the vicitors the resources of the State. The ex-students of Heidelberg University in this city and vicinity propose to celebrate the bve-hundredth anniversary of that institution on August 6.

The new building erected by Charles Crocker opposite the Mercantile Library is now approaching completion. It is five stories high with an ornamental roof and two huge towers. The majority of retail dealers have signed an agreement to close promptly at 8 o'clock except during next menth, when the Grand Army visitors will be in the city. This early closing movement promiser to be a success, but several firms are trying to make it unpopular by forcing their employes to come around earlier in the morning and take only hal an hour for lunch instead of the full hour us ally allowed.

Professor John K. Paine has just finished the libratto of the opera which he means to write, and which, he says, may be looked for about 1900.

PHILADELPHIA. HARD TIMES AMONG STRIKERS-PRISON RE-

VOLT-PRIZE FIGHTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.-The strike now in its fourth week among the rolling mill hands in and about Kensington, is beginning to produce results that will in all probability cause the men to resume work in a short time. It cannot be disputed that the families of most of the workmen are in actual want and also that tradesmen refuse to allow then to run books over eives to support hoot at the idea, and threaten them course. It requires only a short walk through the small streets and alleys wherein most of those people live to note the effect of the strike. The storekeepers in the neighborhood who are patronized largely by this

business has not been as stagnated in many years in the upper wards of the city as it is to-day. At the Tossilay session of the City Council a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the heirs of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, with a view of ascertaining whether the claims could not be compromised. There is a indement against the city in favor of Mrs. Gaines for the sam of \$1,900,000, now pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States. There is a secret meeting called for to-morrow of the Central Labor Union to take action against the sale of Enret's New-York beer in this city, and it is unques-

class are also great sufferers, and it is safe to add that

toned that a horcott will be ordered. There is a little revolt going on at present in the County Prison among several of the more aristocratic inmates who claim that too much attention is paid to their fellow convicts. L. J. Cottringer, the late sec-retary of the Central Transportation Company, started he rebellion by charging that the Laduer Brothers, the broken bankers, were allowed a candle at night, while broken bankers, were anlowed a cause at a larger, ext. Aims house Superintendent Major Phipps, and ex-Auditor Morrell, of the Gas Trust, are given soft snaps in the library, while he, Cottringer and others are compelled to undergo the hardships of the common prisoners. The committee in charge of the prison consoled the faultinders by threatening to prolong their time and aid greater privations if any more fault was found.

ound.
The fifty seventh annual exhibition of the Pennsyl
anta Horticultural Society will be neid in this city i September.

The new hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was dedicated and opened this week. It is in Eighthest, below Green, and is an imposing structure. The library is considered the most varied and extensive in the city, and contains thousands of volumes in almost every known tengue. The Associationhas a membership of over Young in the city.

known tengue. The Associationhas a membership of Over 500.

Prize fights "without gloves" have became so frequent of late that Mayor Smith on Thursday issued a general order that all who participate in them hereafter either as principator spectators, will be arrested and punished. In referring to the order, Chief-of-Police Stewart told your correspondent that the people of the city would be greatly astonished to learn some day that among the arrests that will no doubt take place will be State Senators, Councilmen, prominent caudidates for office, and some of the best known business men of Philadelphia.

office, and some of the best known desired has been of the Philadelphia.

The Fairmount Park Art Association ceased to receive contributions to the fund for a statue of General Grant in Fairmount Park on Friday. It how has in hand \$35,000, and the additional \$15,000 will subscribed by members of the Board.

The first anniversary of the death of General Grant on Friday, was honored in this city by the display of flars at half-mast from many proteinent houses in the business centre.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER OF ANAM.

From The Pail Mail Gazette.

The correspondent of the Iemps gives some highly curious and interesting details of the visit paid by the French Resident to the Queen-Mother of Anam. Her Maiesty is seventy-seven years old. She is blind, probably with cataract, which is very prevalent among old people there. In spite of her great age and intimities, her influence over the affairs of the nations enormous. The King obeys her most paravely. The visit was not an easy matter to bring about, as, according to the custom of the country, no strangers are allowed to enter that part of the palace occupied by the Queen. M. Paul Bert was accompanied by his wife (who, by the-by, is a Scotch lady) and followed by a suite of the viewe presons. On arriving at the gates of the palace the French cortege was conducted through a number of narrow paths walled in oh both sides. Here the seutinels cease to be men, and are formed of sid women dressed in gheer costumes, bearing selmitars sheathed in eiller scabbards, who turned their faces to the wall on the sight of the Europeans. Squads of centers and female functionaries advanced, while wierd music was heard in the distance. At length, after winding and turning through a labyrinth of avenues, the party reached a spacious courtyard, paved with marble. Fifty to sixty women of all agos and in all sorts of dresses a cre there, some bearing parasols and banners and considered and the word a batch of used-up ballet dancers.

The cortege slowly travered the courtyard and tween the lake and the sout ranch of the Chicago Eiver with one exception will have been given up to car

resembled for all the world a batch of used-up ballet dancers.

The cortege slowly traversed the courtyard and entered a long narrow dark hall, where the audience took place. The King was present, as gracious as ever, but more sitent than usual. A solemn stillness pervaded the place. Suddenly a slight noise was beard at the end of the hall. The king, taking off his sandals, approached the wall and knelt down before a mysterious curtain. This was raised in a few minutes, and behind it appeared a kind of obscure areads by which the sudience clamber is connected with the private apartments of her Majesty. The Queen-Mother could now be faintly distinguished, as and of a divan, dr-asel in yellow robes and turban, immobile as a statue. Her existence being proved to the company, the curtain was let down again. Thus hidden, invisible but present, her Majesty communicates with the outer world, including the King himself. The King, still on his knees, beckmond to the interpreter to approach and kneel down. He then said something to the Queen, who replied from behind the curtain, and the visit endes. are discouraging to the boasters of Chicago as a summer The First Brigade of State troops, numbering 1,600 men, out of the 1,900 on the toils, has been in camp near springfield this week. The troops were under excellent discipline, but the intense heat and innerable location occasioned great discomfort. Stretcher corne had to be organized to remove men from the flead who had been overcome with heat, and despite an intelligent effort to spare the men, eighteen serious esses of sunstroke occurred. The officers of the brigade, many of whom are business men of prominence, will end avor to purchase grounds on their own account for the use of the brigade on the shores of Lake Michigan. The presence of the United States eruler Michigan in port during the week was made the occasion of a series of delightful entertainments on board and on shore by officers and citizens.

FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW.

BITS OF EXPERIENCE AND OPINIONS FROM

I have been taking a run through New-England, where some odd phases of life have been thrust of my attention. My landlady of a night in a Massachusett town lamented her inability to secure female "help" for the household. With 60,000 mere females than males in the old Bay State it struck me that this was an anomalous condition. When I saked her for the reason of this searcity of "help" she replied with some accretity: "Because the women have been spoiled by factory work. They have come to look on housework as inferior. They make better wages in the factories, and not work at anything else. You can searcely get a woman to come and do a day's washing. Then, too, the women to come and to a day's washing. It, and they get above any work. Some of them who are prime house-keepers, if they only set about it, prefer to spend their time in writing rhymes and stories and sentiment for

Talking of women, I am reminded that I heard that the trustees of Mt. Holyoke Seminary have purchased the old home of Mary Lyon, whose missionary work in Africa and Asia made her name widely known in Europe and America. It is situated near Buckland Centre, and on the rocky ledge near the house a suitable inscription

It is not merely the women in this older civilization of labor. Enervating influences have also been at work among the men. On a railroad train far up in Vermont I fell in with J. P. Atkinson, a wealthy farmer of that State. Inquiring the price of improved farm land, I was surprised to hear him quote such low figures as \$15 to \$30 per acre. He told me that the same land that could now be bought for this price formerly brought as high as \$70. His explanation of this reduction in value was as \$70. his explanation of this reduction in value was given in this language: "The young fellows won't work the old men can't. Those who will work have gone off to the West. Those who remain care more about fast horses and other fast things than about farming. Look about as any of the railroad stations and you will see scores of suitles standing around. When a farmer or a farmer's boy gets a fast horse the farm goes to the dogs pretty quick. You can't hire farm help even at big prices. Men have got above it, want to live by their wite or on what their fathers accumulated. When David Hill took the famous old Black Hawk stallion into Addlson County he caused a loss in the value of farm property there equal to Lowell, Mass. It would have been better for the State of Vermont if he had never found him. Why, it literally demoralized the farmers all over the State."

As the train swept along down by Lake Champlain Mr. Atkinson pointed out to me the beautiful landscape at Shelburne Point, where Dr. Webb has bought some 1,500 acres of land with the intention of making a great country seat. "The people up here," said Mr. Atkinson, "give Dr. Webb credit for New-York shrewdness in buying the tracts that are included in his new property. It was done secretly through an agent, who got options on ril the farms by the payment of small amounts on each. None of the owners knew about the negotiations with his neighbors, or prices would have gone up with a whirl. I hear that the doctor has also bought the Shel burne Hotel property. He got the farms at a low figure, but I guess they made him pay for the hotel"

Don M. Dickinson, while in New-York last week, hinted that Congressman Maybury, of Detroit, mighnot be renominated for Congress. This is equivalent to saying that he will not be renominated if Mr. Dickinson can prevent it. There is a bitter feud between the two men. It grew out of the distribution of patronage, Maybury claimed the right to name certain officers in Maybury claimed the right to hame certain officers in his district. Dickinson, who had the Preadent's ear, (this was before the Preadent was married) rode rough shod over Maybury, who in turn became a thorn in the flesh to the Michigan "boss." It was Maybury who furnished most of the information by which the public and the President became apprised of the bad character of a number of Michigan appointments made of Lickenson's recommendation. Though the professions of the Democratic party run

in the line of sympathy and association with the com-mon people, its leaders and "bosses" are aristocratic in their habits and domineering in their methods. Mr. Dickinson's course with Maybury is an instance of such domination. The Michigan boss is also a fair sample of domination. The Michigan boss is also a fair sample of the aristocratic tendencies of Democratic leaders. When he comes to New-York he occupies the finest set of rooms that money can procure at the Hoffman House. His table is served with the choleest luxuries and the open bottle of wine stands at his side, cooled with lee in its silver basin. When he travels a sleeping-car berth is not sufficient accommodation for his Democratic frame, but a section may suffice, if a drawing-room cannot be ob-tained.

Colonel John Knapp, the veteran proprietor of The St. Louis Republican, was in New-York in the cours of the week. The title of the paper is a misnomer, for the Colonel's democracy is of the rock-ribbed Missour: sort that would not change though the mountains should fall on it. Colonel Knapp has grown thin, slightly bent and gray in the last three or four years, but he still keeps a strong jaw on his favorite weed, and spits and talks with his old-time vigor. The old-time Democrata of the Mississippi region stand by Attorney-General Garland with remarkable tenacity. I found ion talking to Colonel Knapp about Garland's escapade in Pan-Electric that he supports the President in his inaction n Garland's case. I am reminded by this stubborn aton the elevated road yesterday, from a gentleman who was discussing the Pan-Electric case with a friend. was discussing the Pan-Electric case with a friend.
Said he: "The attitude of the Democrats is in sharp contrast in this Garland affair with the action of the Republicans when any of their leaders became involved in scandals of this kind. The Republicans promptly scraped off the mud. But the Democrats hold up their hands covered with fifth and declare to the country with shameless brazeness, "This is not mud." They must think the people of this country are fools or else sympathetic knaves."

Colonel Bradley B. Smalley, who presides over the Custom House at Burlington, Vt., and besses the sixstate, has a caustic tongue, well oiled at the roots, and limbered by long service as a party manager, but more especially at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, of which no is secretary. Colone Smalley has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, and what is saider still to him is that he will not be. He explained to me when I met him the other day that his case is peculiar, or he would have been confirmed with other Democratic appointees long are. Said he: "You will remember that on the passage of the Senate resolutions calling for papers in certain cases, a number test cases were made. Demands were made upon each of the departments for the papers in regard to one or two appointments. My name was involved in one of these demands. So was that of Mr. Dustin, and Morris Thomas, of Bultimore, 222 some others. There are no Thomas, of Baltimora, 2nd some others. There are not many of them, but the Senate having made an issue on them is probably bound not to recede, though the resolutions are otherwise irnored. I am satisfied if the other fellows are. If the Senate adjourns and General Wells comes back to the office, the President, to be consistent with his former actions, would doubtless remove him a second time, and for the same reason reappoint me. It is as broad as it is long. Only it keeps a fellow impleasantly before the country. I never growl if I am used as the object of a party pointical controversy, but for the life of me I have not been able to see what Mr. Edmunds appeared to gain by his resolutions. He certainly has gained nothing thus far."

I asked Colonel Smalley what he thought of the Civi Service bill introduced by Senator Edmunds and if Vermonters had any idea of the purpose sought by its must be an ulterior purpose in it which is not disclosed in the text of the bill. My idea about it is that Senator Edmunds has been discounting the future. He probably sees that the Democrats have excellent opportunities of carrying the United States Senate at an early day. The margin there is very slender. We are sure to elect Democrats to succeed Mahone and Harrison in Virginia and States we have fighting chances, that is, New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan and California. That New-Jersey, Connecticut. Michigan and California. That is bringing things down to a fine point, when three or four changes are now all that are required to change the complexion of the Senate. Now, if this bill should be passed, with the next Senate Democratic and the President a Republican, do you not see where the Republican advantage would be if both President and the Senate are Republican no harm is done the Republicans if Cleveland is re-elected and the Democratic control the Senate, Mr. Edmunds may think the President's conservation better for Republicans than if they were at the mercy of a Democratic Senate. This is all that I can see in his bill."

Mentioning the Vermont Senatorship, Colonel Smalley said that he had been astonished at the amount of an-tagonism to Mr. Edwunds that had been developed in the State. He had not thought it possible to developed in formidable an opposition. It had convinced him that whatever might be the result, the enemies of Mr. Ed-munds had at one time had it in their power to defeat him.

There was music when I brought the Prohibition question to Colonel Smalley's attention and asked him about the liquor sales in Vermont: "Look here," said he. "the Republican Convention in Vermons adopted s resolution about saloon-keeping office-holders under this Administration that was simply a blanked, infernal lie. The Democrate who have been put in office in this State have had my recommendation, and I am not recommending any such men as this resolution declares recommending any such men as this resolution declares have been put in offices. The Republicans had better look at home on this liquor question. They profess prohibition. It is in all their platforms. They passed the prohibition laws that govern. The laws are more atringent than in any State in the Union, Yet! can step luto the middle of the square at Burlington and within a radius of forty rods count forty salcous, where I can take you and get a drink of anything you want, I don's know a single one of the keepers of these salcous. But tony all know me by sight, at least, and if I abound go into one of these places, the proprietor would say to himself: 'Oh, that's Emailey; he's all right; he's not the man to peach,' and he would sell we liquor without question, and he would sell you liquor on my certifs as a man who will not peach. The drag steres

My shat with the secretary of the Dome Committee unturnity brings to mind its acturains chairman with the priestly face, Senator Gorman, of Maryland. I have beard several things lately about Mr. Gorman, which indicate that he is in an unhappy frame of man, which indicate that we is in an unappy frame of mind, even with a certainty before him of having ac-other term of six years in the Senate. In the first place, he is not getting on with the President as well as he could wish. His views and opinions are not now con-sidered so weighty as when he was managing the campaign of 1884 with a poor candidate on his back. Mr. Gorman is not the man to forget what he did for Mr. Cleveland in the way of raising funds and making a can-I am told that but for the fact that he feels the respensibility of his chairmanship to preserve party harmony Mr. Gorman would openly attack President Cleveland in the Sanata. That would be startling if it should erec ome about, for Chairman Gorman is known to mose than one man to have in his possession letters of Mr. Cleveland that would prove dynamite in the Civil Service Reform camp. But this is not the only source of Mr. Gorman's discontent. He is still comparatively young and has the money cetting faculty strongly developed. He has not been getting on as well since he became Senator as he was prior to 1881. The Senatorable has proven a hindrance to him in many directions. Lately, I understand, he has been let into several susceptizes that may make him caster on this score, if they turn out well, but between the two troubles he has been for some time, in the select circle of his friends, a confirmed "growler."

Ex-Congressman Miles, of Connecticut, who has been had talked at various places with the people who were thoroughly posted in the drift of public sentiment and came to the conclusion that the Roublicans would get enough members of the House locked in the lections this year. enough memoers of the rouse is us election at the year to control the next Congress. The action of the Dome cratic Congress has been highly unsatisfactory and the tendency of the times has been such as to benefit the minority party. Indicentally Mr. Miles told me that as expected to see a solid Republican delegation from Concettent in the next Congress, although there are at meant two Democratic members there.

The Democrats of Mr. Tilden's school warmly protect United States Treasurer Jordan for his conduct of his office. Ex-Senator William H. Barni m. of Counselled said to me about Mr. Jordan within a day or two: is the first man within my knowledge in that o hee was is the real Treasurer of the United States. He knows in business thoroughly. He has mastered every details the office and is not merely a flaurehead to size his san when papers are presented for signature. He has be forms prepared so that any stranger may take them and understand just what he is to do without making a single inquiry. Any man who will pay attention to the matter inquiry. Any in in who will pay attention to the matter may understand his system. Since he took the office he has quietly paid of \$25,009,000 of honds in tive million calls without disturbing the gold in the treasury by a single deliar. He paid them with greenbacks, whice are he went into office it cost the Government to handle silver and to keep it in circulation \$4.90 on every thesand dollars. He has reduced that charge to \$1.40. Take its the cost of expressage and other smilar items. You may count up nearly half a million saved for the Government on that item abone."

Senator Barnum holds the opinion that but for Tres urer Jordan's ability as a banker, the Government at the present time would be involved in the silver question and reduced to a silver basis. He thinks that the silver question can only be settled by treaties with foreign Nations, as trearies have binding force where the work of a commission would only be ratified by legislation, which might be frequently changed. The Sonator said to me about silver: "The Government will have to hire a let and butid a wall around it and put the silver in it pretty soon. They cannot get any more of it out. When a tembler is full of water you cannot pour any more water isto it without forcing some out. The country has absorbed all the silver it will stand. I think that we should make a compromise with the silver people by the adoption of a volume, with the provision that whenever the amount of silver in the Treasary is above that volume the column shall be remewed. This would be better than the pressibility set in the Treasary is above what unight be coined system, as it would require no legislation to at p or start the colouge. The surplus above what unight be coined to provided for by a provision for stamping the bars in ounces at the mint, which would leave it a marketable cour modity to find its own level."

The directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnal night be frequently changed. The Sounter said to me

The directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinna and Indianapolis Railroad Company held a meeting here recently. Although the road has been several months without a president, since the death of Mr. Der-ereux, not a word was said about the appointment of a successor. Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, vice-president of the road, is acting president, and is carrying factory that the Vanderbilts are not inclined to disturb ing to Judge Burke the other day about railroad matter when he said: "The general railroad situation has in when he said: "The general railroad situation has inproved considerably. Our line shows an increase in accaraints in May over the same month has year of
\$114,000. The increase for the first six months of the
year is over \$400,000. The increase on the Lake Store
is half a million. This is not exceptional. Other room
are doing well. General business I think is saidering
along two lines that were affected by the strik's -- same
facturing and building. I judge about building by Clere
land. Not one house is going up now where ten wert
going up at this time last year. The suffectors are the
workingmen themselves, who encouraged the striket.
Their chickens have come home to roost."

"We are all heartlip slad of the change in the rails.

"We are all heartily glad of "he change in the raise concerning at endance at chape." remarket
a Harvard professor to me lost week.
The old system was more of a farce than anything else. Chapel attendance was required on four days of the week, but few students were present on the average 'cuts' were often excused at a time by vote of the Fac-ulty or authority of the Registrat. All sorts of excused were accepted, general indisposition among them. know of one man whe petitioned of three weeks know of one man who petitioned of three weeks of prayor 'cuts' on the plea of momins. No penalty was attached to failure to attend prayers, except more prayers, and this from the nature of the case could not be made very effective. Phere was aways a far attendance toward the end of the year, but the exercises were listless and often abbreviated. We felt that sach chapel was worse than no chapel, and the everseers finally cans round to the prevalent view. Now we shall have collar tary prayers, made as attractive as possible, and religion will take its chance at Harvard, like any other particularly ending the felture will miss one of those fine collective memories, which one should cultivate, I think at college, and which hat longer than almost anything he gets there. I don't like to see them passing out, but the student of our day seems to care for other things and we have to follow the general tendency in education as in other maters."

At the office of Messra, Brown Brothers & Co., the

bankers at No. 59 Wall-at., my attention was called yes terday to a new regulation of the London, England, Post Office, of which printed notice was sent them, and which is of interest to all persons transacting business by cable with bankers abroad, and of importance to the by cable with bankers abroad, and of importance to the cable companies. Heretofore a cablecram addressed to a banker's customer in London, as for instance, "Smith, Brownship, London," the cable name of the house acted, would be promptly delivered in this instance to desarts Brown, Shipery & Co., the London house. But by the new regulations the words "care of" must be inserted between the first two words or the message will not be delivered. American notal authorities to gard the regulation as absurd, but Messra Brown Brothers tell me it is imperative, the London postal authorities having issued an official circular on the subject.

PRESENTATION OF THE BABY KING OF SPAIN.

From The London Standard.

PRESENTATION OF THE BABY KING OF SPAIN.

As the Royal carriage passed the women showered upon mother and child, with true somen impulsiveness, their expressions of sympaty and affection—expressions which brought a flish of pleasure on the pale features of the withows? Queen, as in her deep mourning, the centre of all that biaze of color and display, she passed along in the glided caseh of state, teaterly holding her child high in her arms to allow all to see his blue eyes and frank little face. Facing Christian at the child's Asturian nurse, in the picturesque attire of her province, sik velvet braided with gold. Behind the royal carriage rede Captain-General Paria, renewant for his share in the coup of that of 1874, followed by a brilliant staff of general officers. The state carriages were all drawn by fine Andalusian horses, and by their side marched a number of powdered larkeys in gorgeous liveries. A body of horse guards, with steel culrasses and plumes, closely resembling in unform our own horse guards, closed the magnificent procession. The whole scene in the Alocha Cathedral was magnificent, but the most impressive moment was when after the conclusion of the Te Detam, the Queen stood into before the altar and made a solemn presentation of her child, Alfonso XIII., to the Virgin of Atocha, Italiar was subjace with light, and by the Queen stood the Cardinal Primate, the Bishops and the leading deep at the Carderal and realm in all the pump and glory of their rich vestments. Around were the Grandes & Spain, the Diplomate Corps, the Ministers, the crandes and the provinces, with deputations of the Carderal and the presentatives of the Araman Navy in brilliant uniforms, the principal authorities of the capital and the provinces, with deputations and with velvet; bright flags hung from roof and pilia, and in the centre of this color and brightness and pand atood the solitary woman in deep mourning, holding her baby to the figure of the Virgin above the aitar. It was a deep; affecting speciale, and one which f

week.

LUDWIG IN HIS UNFINISHED PALACE.

From The London Daily News.

When the King viewed what his mind had created as his eyes glauced over the hundred rooms that at mereir in brick and mortar, scross the empty early where the second wing was to stand, what weder I mind went satray as he perceived the total impossibility of ever completing what would in history have given in the light of the completing what would in history have given in the light of the distance of the country of the dead around his notil night canaged to mere the dead around his notil night canaged to mere Then he would step out upon the baleary, and which had, so the waters working in the financial had created for them, and is the give of the morning, each the ruching water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water, with heady as interested busself over the great water.